

# SEMI-WEEKLY INTERIOR JOURNAL.

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## Orange Raising, Ostrich Farming, &c.

PASADENA, CAL., Mar. 19, '90.  
DEAR INTERIOR:—The difference in Pasadena and Stanford time is about 2 hours and 10 minutes, it being that much slower here. So, when you are awakened by a rap on your door in the morning, and you sit on the side of the bed, rubbing your eyes and wishing for a little more sleep, a little more slumber, a little more of the arms to sleep, we still have nearly three hours in which to snooze. It seems then that we have the advantage of you. But, on the other hand, when we are at church and compelled to listen to a long and tiresome sermon and begin to get restless and wish we hadn't come, you are at home enjoying your usual snooze. Then you're ahead. See the point?

I am almost afraid to tell of the wonderful growth of some trees in this warm country for fear of losing my reputation for truthfulness. I am reliably informed, however, that the eucalyptus or gum tree has been known to add 25 feet to its height in 12 months. This is exceptional, but 15 or 20 feet is common. They grow every day in the year. These and the pepper tree, both evergreens, the latter resembling the willow in some respects, with leaves like those of the fern, are principally used for shade trees, but the English walnut and almond are often planted for shade, as well as for nuts, which are fast taking the place of the foreign nuts.

I notice in the Examiner for us that the county levy of Lincoln had been fixed at 20 cents on the \$100, which, with the State tax, &c., I guess would be 67 1/2 cents and the poll tax at \$1.25. Reckon the tax-payers will kick as usual. But how high do you suppose they'd kick if they had to pay \$1.80 on the \$100 and \$2 for poll tax, as the people of this county do? Pasadena town tax is 70 cents on the \$100.

The new railroad is already doing a thriving business, running 12 trains each way a day between here and Los Angeles, making 38 passenger trains daily between the two points on the two roads. The fare is now 25 cents for a round-trip, or 30 for 50. It used to be 45 cents. The greatly increased facilities for traveling and the low rates will no doubt make this place the residence of a great many Los Angeles business men, and the number of houses now advertised for sale or for rent will very materially decrease before very long Pasadena, being about 500 feet higher than Los Angeles and nearer the mountains, is almost free from fogs, and is pleasant both day and night.

This immediate county is better adapted to fruit raising, and very little farming is done. Some wheat, barley, oats and potatoes are raised. Only such crops as will mature without irrigation are planted. Corn cannot be successfully raised, as, just at the time it needs rain to form the ear, the dry weather sets in and dries it short. Barley and oats are already headed out and have been so for a week or two. Alfalfa is the principal hay crop and is generally sown on low and damp ground, where it yields three or four crops a year, but if irrigated sometimes five or six crops have been cut.

I attended the State Citrus Fair at Los Angeles last week. It seemed to me to be a decided success. The display of oranges, lemons, guavas, citrons, &c., was very fine, and showed well the advantages of Southern California in this industry. Riverside had the largest and best exhibit, embracing nearly a fourth of the whole. The Washington Navel is beyond all comparison with other varieties of oranges. This is a lately developed species, a seedling having been sent to Riverside party from the Department at Washington seven or eight years ago, from which all the trees in existence here have sprung. A fine lot of oranges from the original tree was on exhibition. I notice on a card on an exhibit from Riverside the following, which is rather too good a showing, I think, especially for the present year, making a yield of \$625 to the acre. "These Navel oranges are from a 12-acre orchard, purchased 26 months ago, when the trees were 4 years old, for \$20,000. The crop on the trees when bought sold for \$1,950. Last year's crop brought \$3,175 and this year's \$7,500. Does orange culture pay? We think it does." If this is correct, it is better than a gold mine; but the average per acre at Riverside, according to the inscriptions on the banners, is \$168.67, there being 13,000 acres in oranges, producing \$1,000,000 worth of fruit.

Business in Los Angeles is better than I expected to find it. I imagined everything was as dead as could be. They are actually building more business houses, and some the residences are going up. The court-house, in course of erection, will be a magnificent building, and from its lofty site will be admired far and near. It is an immense structure, and if the State were already divided, as many of the papers of this section are trying to have done, I should have concluded it was the capitol of Southern California, without asking any questions. The old court-house is an almost exact counterpart of the one which was so long an eyesore to Lexington, Ky., and was built a long time ago, when Los Angeles was a village of adobe huts mostly. Some of

these old relics of the past are still standing in the northwest portion of the town. The next census will likely show about 75,000 inhabitants. There were only 11,650 in 1880.

An ostrich farm just outside the limits of Pasadena pays the owner a pretty good profit. By the way, these fowls have a peculiar manner of defending themselves. Not long ago, a young man went into their pen and made one of them mad. In some way, when it rushed upon him and gave him a severe kicking, from which he suffered considerably. Their feet are very much like those of a calf, and the hoof as hard as a horse's.

Mocking birds are as numerous here as any other and there is no necessity for caging them. They furnish their delightful music a great portion of the day and often during the night. About 3 o'clock this morning one perched himself upon the top of the house and treated us to a nice little serenade, which I would have enjoyed more if he had waited till after sunrise.

The latter part of last week was very warm, but since then it has been a little cooler and clear up to yesterday. I can hardly realize that, while people in Kentucky were wading thru' snow, with the thermometer marking 12°, Californians were going around in their shirt-sleeves amidst blooming and budding trees and flowers, as was the case week before last. It matters not how hot the days are, the nights are always cool, and Eastern people have to be very particular about going out of doors after night-fall, lest they catch cold.

T. R. WATSON.

The bitterness and gall men in the South thus state what we all are aware of. "The more I see of this glorious climate of Kentucky the more I wish I lived in Mexico, California or Peru. A little bit of Kentucky climate goes a long way. Two weeks of it is sufficient to inspire thoughts of suicide in the ordinary mind, and three months of it is quite enough to produce despair and desperation in any human heart. Since the middle of last November the people of Louisville have had enough of this villainous climate to make them the most hapless lot of mortals on the face of the earth. If we were Frenchmen there would have been a dozen suicides a day in Louisville during the months of January and February and for the first fifteen days of March. I doubt if any country on the globe has experienced a more wretched variety of weather than we have passed through since the middle of last November.

HOW LOVE LETTERS ARE USED.—The absurd paragraph originally published in Truth satirically, to the effect that American girls made their love letters into pillows, with the notion that they induced sleep, has been copied extensively in Europe and commented on seriously. Stung to a sense of investigation by this base and literal use of an amusing skit, Truth sent out commissioners to examine the brightest and best of the sex in America, and I am able now to report circumstantially, and with authority, that the American girls do not make pillows of their old love letters, on the contrary, they tie them up with red tape under the ends and keep them to be read in court.—New York Truth.

Yesterday, the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures knocked the administration's silver bill higher than a kite. The section drafted by Mr. Windom, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the issuance of certificates under certain conditions, was killed, and the legal-tender value of the dollar of the duds was adopted. The speculative craze that is sweeping over the country is going to bring on a financial crisis one of these fine mornings, and the best thing Congress can do for the people is to completely remonetize silver by authorizing its free and unlimited coinage.—Louisville Times.

The Governor's suggestion concerning the care of idiots would, if adopted, relieve the treasury of the State of an immense drain, and the State itself from a dark stigma. As the law stands we pay a premium for idiotic children, as once we paid a bonus for the scalps of wolves. If each county can not be made to care for its own idiots, then an asylum should be provided at Frankfort as the governor recommends.—C-J.

—B. F. Hunter killed Bob Flowers, another boy, in Adair county. Both drunk.

—The World's Fair bill passed the House Tuesday with an amendment which practically postpones it till 1893. Chicago is to put up \$500,000 to show that she can furnish \$5,500,000 more. The government obligations are as of old—\$1,500,000 for buildings and display. The Senate will now consider.

—The supply wagon of the State guards, containing the sugar, flour, etc., was overturned en route to Harlan, C. H., and Privates Curry and Gibbs were considerably bruised, the box of bacon falling on the latter. Curry was thrown over the cliff and landed in the edge of Cumberland river and received several bruises about the head and face.

## CRAB ORCHARD.

—Prominading to the Springs in the afternoon is the craze here now among the belles and bunnies.

—Dix River was higher here during the recent flood than has been known for years. Several houses were safe, merged and much fencing and provender swept away. No live stock, however, was lost.

—Jim Chadwick, who prides himself on being a sick horse man and the trader in town, succeeded in coining within \$100 in swappin' horses with a feller the other day! Verily, that's driving a bargain with a rush.

The vexed question as to the location of the school house in the depot neighborhood has at last been settled by Miss Kate Hogle. The old site, according to her decision, is done away with and the new building erected by Mr. T. Mc Holmes in the east end of the district is accepted by the State for the ordinary common school purposes. It is to be hoped that this will end the contention and that the antagonistic parts of the district will become reconciled to each other.

—Mrs. J. A. Newland was installed as agent for the L. & N. at this place Tuesday, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of her husband. She will not reside in person at the office, but thro' Mr. W. H. Pettus, whom she has employed to do the telegraphing and attend to shipments. Though young in years, Mr. Pettus is a thorough railroad man, a competent operator and well equipped every way to "hold down" the position. This is the first instance—and we are pretty well acquainted with the road, having been an employee thereof in other years—of a woman being entrusted with such a responsible holding by the L. & N. Co. The appointment, however, gives general satisfaction to our citizens.

—That fine-looking fellow, Mr. Toney Brooks, of Rockcastle, was here Friday on business. B. G. Gover, of Turnersville, who captured one of C. O.'s ham-somest belles, smiled on his friends here one day this week. Miss Sabra Hays, of Stanford, is visiting Mrs. J. H. Hobbins. Mr. Ward Zeller has returned from Ohio, where he has been attending school. Mrs. Annie Miller has joined her husband at Hazel Patch, where they have gone to house-keeping. J. S. Edmonston is in Madison this week talking up his clothing trade. Messrs. R. G. and Jack Williams, of Mt. Vernon, were here Monday, ostensibly on business, but gossip says to see some of our pretty girls. Mrs. D. B. Edmonston and little daughter are convalescent, after a rough spell of measles. Mrs. Hannah Steger, who was threatened with serious indisposition last week, is somewhat better. Drs. Blair and Doones were called to Jellico Tuesday, to perform a surgical operation.

## CHURCH AFFAIRS.

—Elder Barsis is in the lecture field again with his "Man of Snap" and will be in Richmond the 3d and 4th.

—As a result of the meeting at the Baptist church, which has been going on for the last two weeks, 16 were baptized in the church pool last Sunday night—Leland standard.

—A New York man was fined \$50 for snoring in church. The preacher was let off, but he ought to have been severely mulcted for preaching a sermon that would put a man to sleep.

—A history of the Elizabethtown Presbyterian church, shows it was organized in 1829. None of the original 13 members are living, but not supposed because of the unlikelihood in number. The sisters seem to outlive the brethren, as none of latter of first 100 members are living, while there are nine sisters of that number alive.

—The protracted meeting at the Church of Christ, under the direction of Brother F. W. Smith, still continues with about 25 additions to date. The church was organized a year or two ago with about 20 members from the Court street church, who separated from the latter church over the use of the organ in church worship. It now has a membership of about 120, and will build a house or worship this summer.—Winchester Democrat.

—The Baptist Year Book gives the number of regular Baptists in the United States at 3,070,017, an increase of 144,575 during 1889. The amount collected for all purposes so far as reported was \$10,190,250.61, an average of \$8 a member. The list of institutions of learning reported include 144, with property aggregating \$19,559,864. The organization of 664 churches is reported and the dedication of 350 new houses of worship. The names are given of 24 ministers received from other denominations during the year, of whom 12 were from the Methodists.

—The trial of Robert James at Charleston, S. C., who hired two negroes to murder his father, in order that he might inherit his estate, ended in a verdict of death. It was proved that James gave the negroes \$500 each for their bloody work, and the jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree.

## DEATHS' DOINGS.

—Mr. Levi Hubble was found dead near his house about noon Tuesday. He was in better spirits and apparently in better health than usual and sat in his wife's room conversing with her and reading the Bible till about 11 o'clock, when he left the house to turn the stock out of the stable into the lot. When the men came home to dinner he was still gone and his son Willie went out to look for him, when he was horrified to find his body lying on a small bridge over the creek near the stable, nearly still in death. He had long suffered from some disease of the head and his sudden demise may have resulted from that, though apoplexy and heart disease are suggested. Mr. Hubble was a native of Pulaski county, where he married Miss Martha Sigall, but he has lived in this county the most of his life of 70 years. His wife survives him with three children, Misses Alice and Laura and Will Hubble and in their loss they have the sympathy of many friends. Mr. Hubble was an elder in the Christian church at Shelby City and was one of its most devout and liberal members. His neighbors speak in high terms of his uniform kindness and say he was possessed of a most sympathetic nature, which would be easily aroused to generous, charitable action. He was an ardent believer in the lost cause and showed his faith by his works in entering in Col. Greely's regiment. Since the war Mr. Hubble has devoted himself to stock raising, in which he has been most successful. His stock was always the finest in the fair rings and he hardly ever showed an animal that failed to wear the blue. The funeral sermon was preached at McCormack's church by Elder Montgomery, after which a large procession of friends followed the remains to their last resting place in Buffalo Cemetery.

—Mr. Hubble was worth perhaps \$50,000 including \$10,000 insurance that he carried on his life.

—Richard Dale Owen, the chemist and geologist, is dead.

—Mr. Fletcher Wilson, aged 123, died at Lebanon. He was worth \$125,000.

—Edward Wilder, for many years a leading druggist of Louisville, is dead.

—William Harvey, a prominent citizen of Somerset, and for a number of years a wholesale merchant in Louisville, died suddenly this week.

—Prof. Robert C. Morrison, President of the faculty of Bellevue Female Seminary, died at Anchorage after an illness of three weeks. He was born in Rockbridge county, Va.

—Hubble.—After considerable silence amount of being busy and away from home, I again show my respect for the best local newspaper around us by contributing a few items to its columns.

Nothing fresh to say, only Hubble is on a boom and gas has been struck in four places in inexhaustible quantities. J. A. Hammonds has sold his stock or drugs and fixtures to J. P. Burnett & Co. and they have moved them across the street to the store now occupied by them. C. R. Harris' little daughter fell from a trunk and struck a stick in her neck. Drs. Traylor and Dunlap were called in and the splinter removed and she is thought to be doing well. Measles at B. F. Engleman's. Mrs. Susie Hammonds and daughter are visiting relatives in Casey and Russell counties. James Polard was presented with two little folks a few days ago, both hearty and doing well. Mrs. Joe Swope has been suffering from a carbuncle, but is improving. G. P. Bright is burning a large lime kiln and will be able to furnish lime at low rates. William Arnold has bought Harlan & Reid's half interest in the stage and mail line from L. McMaster to Danville and is running it successfully. S. M. Spoonamore sold a cow and calf to Burnett for \$25. The party from Middleboro living on Jack Verkey's place has effected a trade with Dr. John Owsley and has moved to his farm on the river.

—Government mail bags are made in the Kings county, N. Y., penitentiary.

—Simon Simpson, a bad negro, who recently escaped from the penitentiary and murdered an inoffensive colored farmer, was taken from jail at Mariana, Fla., and lynched by a mob composed of white and colored citizens.

—The north bound cannon-ball on the L. & N. ran into a misplaced switch at Nashville, wrecking several freight cars and killing Alex Stevenson and Benj. Daley, both colored, injuring several other people and damaging the depot buildings.

—The second burning of Mayor Stockbridge's house, at Colorado Springs, Col., by anti-prohibitionists has aroused the citizens to a high pitch of excitement. Threats being made to burn other homes, citizens patrol the streets all night armed. Any fire bug caught will be lynched.

—Mr. Carlisle says that the election law, which the republicans want to enact, would require the employment of 120,000 officers of election, at an expense of from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 every two years, which would have to be met by the United States Treasury.

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KENTUCKY, will on the

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One third cash; balance in two equal installments at 6 and 12 months.

Stock in the Company may now be had by applying at once to S. M. Owens, Stanford, or to the General Manager. \$95 only for a share of \$100, and the stock will be taken up by the Company at \$125, for first payment for lots. No personal liability for deferred payments—the Company is content with liens retained.

Until day of public sale a limited number of lots will be sold privately on same terms, at a fixed schedule of prices.

It is believed that, at these prices, this Addition now furnishes a better opportunity for investment than anywhere else in Eastern Ky.

For prices, lots or other information, apply at Stanford or Pineville, Ky., to

J. S. HUGHES,

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Plows! Plows! Plows! Buy the Oliver Chilled or Hamilton Steel Plow and you will make no mistake. No plow is equal to those; no plow ever had the run that the Oliver has. Every plow warranted to do good work, or no sale. Ask your neighbor.

—H. C. RUPLEY,

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Goods Warranted and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed. Give him a call.

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Book Keeping, Short Hand, Telegraphy, &c.  
Write for Catalogue and full information. LOUISVILLE, KY.

The death of Judge W. L. Jackson, of the Jefferson Circuit Court, is a severe loss to the bench and bar of the State. It occurred Tuesday morning after a short illness of acute Bright's disease, at his home in Louisville, in which city he counted his friends only by the number of law-abiding inhabitants. Born at Clarksville, when it was embraced in the Old Dominion, in 1825, he entered the practice of law at 22. Shortly afterwards he was elected commonwealth's attorney and was twice chosen to represent his district in the Legislature. He also served twice as second auditor, as superintendent of the State Literary Fund and as lieutenant governor. In 1860 he was elected circuit judge of the 19th judicial district, but the war breaking out shortly afterwards, he was commissioned colonel of the 1st Virginia volunteers and in 1862 was made an officer on the staff of Stonewall Jackson, to whom he was closely related. He was in all the important battles fought by the army of Northern Virginia and before the close of the war had been promoted to brigadier general. After spending some time in Mexico, while he was under ban in his native State, which had become West Virginia, he located at Louisville and opened a law office. His talents soon brought him clients and his popularity office, for in 1872 he was elected circuit judge, which office he has continually held ever since, being regularly elected every six years. Until the recent legislative investigation had ever been made and the errors then revealed were on the side of mercy and of the heart and not of the head. He was an able, fearless, model judge and his place can not easily be filled. Kentucky and her mother, Virginia, unite in sorrow over the loss of one who served each so honorably, nobly and conscientiously.

The advertising bill presented by G. R. Keller from the committee appointed by the Press Association to draft and present it to the legislature, was killed dead-end at a door nail when it came up for consideration Tuesday. The Committee on Printing, of which Hon. J. L. Bruce, of Boyle, is chairman, reported it favorably as originally drawn, but it was soon loaded down with amendments by the little fellows who wanted their counties exempted from its provisions, so that the property of unfortunates and infants can continue to be sacrificed, till it was so disfigured it was hardly worth passing, and then it was tabled by a vote of 26 to 27. So far as the Interior Journal is concerned it cares not a straw about the result, for it gets all the advertising it wants anyway, but we are pleased to note that among those voting to table there is not the name of a single member who is recognized for intelligence or progressiveness, while the nay vote includes the leading men of the body. The republicans all voted against the bill.

The amended treaty just made public by presidential proclamation, between this country and Great Britain, makes nearly every crime of consequence extraditable, being almost as comprehensive as those for which requisition can be made in the States. It goes into effect April 4th and then Canada will cease to be the objective point of every high-tailed thief and scoundrel in this country.

A GANDLER, 90 years old, is reported near Snyder, N. Y., in strong and vigorous health. His habits have always been regular and he was never known to drink whisky or chew tobacco. As a reward for a well-spent life, he is shortly to honor the table of a boarding-house, which makes a specialty of serving meats their customers cannot chew.

The House Committee on Elections have graciously agreed to permit Messrs. Barrett, of Indiana, and Buchanan, of Virginia, to hold their seats. There is not so much necessity now to secure a working majority by fair means or foul, and the republican mob will now go somewhat slow in robbing democrats of their rights.

The largest denomination of U. S. notes is \$10,000. It has a fine portrait of that honored old democrat, Gen. Andrew Jackson, and is a fine specimen of engraving throughout. Those who have a curiosity to see these notes are invited to call and examine the several we always keep on hand in this office.

WE are indebted to Gov. James B. McCreary for numerous public documents, including a handsomely bound copy of the Congressional directory of the 1st session of the 51st Congress, which gives the autobiography of each member.

SENATOR DAVE SMITH, of La Rue, has his eyes set on the office of lieutenant governor, but nobody could look at him and tell it. When you think he is looking one way, he is just as apt to be casting his glances some other.

The West Virginia courts seem also to be "a little too d—n technical," as the fellow said of the mineral water. A judge in Boone county was indicted for "playing cards," but the court dismissed the case on the ground that Hoyle makes no mention of "playing cards" and that cards are but pasteboard with which games of various names are played. This is getting things down pretty time.

A woman in Portage county, O., has just given birth to four children, making nine at two accouchments. She is certainly following the Divine command to increase and multiply with a vengeance that must stagger the man whom she calls husband.

The Senate Committee has reported favorably to seat Sanders and Powers, the republican claimants for the Senatorships from Montana, and they will be seated over the protests of the minority, which seems to have no rights under republican rule.

It is stated that Gov. Backner will appoint Capt. L. J. Porter Thompson, ex-lieutenant, to be his private secretary. There seems to be even a stronger bond of union between these two than possessed by Damon and Pythias or Saul and Jonathan.

## LEGISLATIVE DOINGS.

—The House passed 50 bank charters in less than 40 minutes Monday.

—The bill to tax banks as all other property at the par value of its stock passed the House 41 to 33.

—The bill taxing railroads for the benefit of the common school districts was passed by the Senate.

—Judge Lindsey's bill to confer greater property rights on women has been favorably reported to the House, but it is not likely to pass.

—The House has concurred in the Senate amendment to the act calling a constitutional convention, requiring a submission of the new constitution to the people.

—Both Houses have passed an act to authorize the board of trustees of London to issue bonds to raise money to McAdams the streets and provide street lamps for said town.

—The Senate passed a bill to reduce the pay of assessors from 14 cents to 1 of a cent on the \$100 assessed after the first million dollars. If it becomes a law \$50,000 will be saved annually to the State.

—The House committee on Invalid Pensions has authorized a favorable report on Representative Morrill's bill, providing for disability pensions and a service to all soldiers who have reached the age of 62 years.

—Mr. Holland, who has no doubt suffered, has presented a bill to punish proprietors or landlords of hotels for suffering or permitting their waiters at table or tables to receive money or other things of value by way of tip or reward from guests. A penalty of \$100 fine is provided for each offense.

—Mr. Warren tells us that a resolution will be presented and adopted reinstating Mr. John A. Baird, the Louisville Post's popular correspondent, to his desk on the floor. Our representative is very fond of Mr. Baird and regrets that the members thought it necessary to "protect" themselves by withdrawing the privileges of the floor from him.

—The Legislature has been in session 90 days and there has been a total of 1,334 bills introduced in the House. Of these 134 are still in the hands of the committees; 229 are in the Senate; 40 have been rejected by the House on adverse reports of committees; 13 have been killed in the Senate; 12 are in the hands of the governor and the enrolling clerk; the governor has vetoed a total of 15; 53 have become laws without the governor's signature, and of the 1,234, 251 have been passed by both Houses, signed by the governor and are now laws. The grand total of bills disposed of—those which have become laws by regular process, those without the signature of the governor, those vetoed and rejected—amounts to 371.—Louisville Commercial Cor.

## NEWS CONDENSED

—Little Maggie Markwell committed suicide at Owensboro because her teacher reproved her.

—The necessary amount has been subscribed to build a handsome female college at Owensboro.

—The cut-off dam at Louisville threatens to give away and deluge the whole lower part of the city.

—W. H. Bell has been appointed ganger and John F. Sloan storekeeper and ganger for this district.

—A pension has been granted to the widow of Stonewall Jackson for his services in the Mexican war.

—The prohibitionists have changed the date of holding their State convention at Lexington to May 15th.

—Marshal Martin Hodgins was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment at Morgantown for killing Noah Patrick.

—Mme. Pommeroy, the champagne proprietor, is dead. She leaves a fortune of \$4,000,000. Her sparkling spirit still lives.

—The Court of Appeals again decides that no recovery of damages can be had if the person killed left neither widow nor child.

—Ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller was fatally injured by the capsizing of a skiff in Twelve Pole Creek Falls, V. Va.

—Sim Martin, a negro, charged with the murder of Robert Raiford, was taken from the jail at Wrightsville, Ga., by a mob and shot to death.

—Covington has 206 saloons, 47 physicians, 6 hotels, 10 undertakers, 12 music teachers, 200 grocers, 21 drug stores, 5 breweries and 60 lawyers.

—Maryland's treasurer is added to the long list of defaulters. Archer, the treasurer, was too sick to run off, so he had to stay and face the music.

—The Standard Oil Company has purchased for a million dollars, the property of the Lumber Company, its strongest competitor in the Ohio field.

—Clarkson has had 8 post-offices named for him, Wamamaker 5 and Harrison 4, while Banks of Five Dunes has just been honored by admirers in Missouri.

—The New York grand jury handed in a long presentment in which the sheriff's office is characterized as a disgrace to the city and a shame to civilization.

—A syndicate, of which Gov. Backner is a member, has bought half a million worth of property in and around Ashland and will proceed to boom that town.

—A conscience-stricken New Yorker, who withheld his name, has just sent \$1,500 to Gen. Wamamaker, saying that he robbed the postoffice department of that sum.

—Twenty-one buildings in Pioneer, one of the oldest villages in Northwest Ohio, were destroyed by fire Wednesday. The bridge over the St. Joseph river was also burned.

—William Waldorf Astor will place massive bronze doors at the Broadway entrance of Trinity Church, New York, as a memorial to his father, John Jacob. They will cost \$100,000.

—Deputy Sheriff J. M. Bailey, of Boyle county, received a very painful and dangerous wound in his right hand by the accidental discharge of a pistol, which he didn't know was loaded.

—The Ohio river after reaching 50 feet 2 inches at Cincinnati began to fall Wednesday morning and at last reports was down to 60 feet. The fresh rain will hardly get it up again.

—Mrs. Nat Goodwin, wife of the jolly actor, is intensely jealous of him, and at St. Louis took acid poison to end her troubles, but failed to kick the bucket. The doctors pumped it out of her.

—Rockford, Ill., pays 3 cents for every English sparrow head presented to the proper officer, in order to get rid of the pests. In three weeks one man alone showed 3,247 heads and drew \$107.41.

—Jim Coombs and Jesse Barnett, who assassinated John A. Rose, a prominent farmer of Powell county, have been sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The assassination grew out of the noted Hall-Rose feud.

—Jack Chinn, it is said, has secured options on several hundred acres of bluegrass land in Mercer and adjoining counties, for an eastern syndicate, which proposes to establish stock farms for breeding fine horses.

—United States Commissioner Simeon W. King, of Chicago, was horse-whipped there on a crowded street by a little widow, who charged him with having calumniated and defrauded her while acting as her attorney.

—A passenger train on the Northern Pacific road was wrecked near Noyon, Montana. The cars caught fire and Express Messenger Miles was burned to death. Seven passengers were injured, none of them fatally.

—The levee in front of Skipwith, Miss., about 70 miles above Vicksburg, broke Wednesday and the crevasse is said to be 400 feet wide and cutting rapidly. The water in the town is up to the eaves of the houses and the people are reported as swimming for their lives.

—The proposed redistricting of this State has been postponed by request of the Kentucky delegation in Congress, until the McCann bill, now pending in the National House, can be disposed of. The latter would render any alteration of the present Congressional districts perilous to the interests of the democratic party.

—W. M. Jackson, the first colored man to be taken into the Episcopal ministry, was ordained at Louisville this week. Mr. Jackson is about 36 years of age and is said to be well qualified to discharge the duties to which he was ordained. He will have charge of the St. Andrew's Mission (colored), of the Episcopal Church, at Lexington.

—Senator Voorhees and Congressman Grosvenor, of Ohio, will defend C. E. Kincaid. A reporter telegraphs that Mr. Kincaid seems to have regained his self-possession and appears more like himself than he has at any time since the unfortunate shooting. He has the freedom of the official portion of the jail and receives many callers, and uses the private rooms set apart for the use of the officials of the institution to entertain and converse with them.

## MATRIMONIAL MATTERS.

—Stephen Russell and Miss Belle Messer were made one at the bride's residence near Waynesburg yesterday.

—Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph, is in Louisville and will celebrate his golden wedding April 1st. There will be present 85 lineal descendants.

—Mr. Grant Roberts, the business manager of the Leader, and Miss Mand Pennock, of Minerva, Ohio, will be married to-day at high noon at the home of the bride.—Lexington Transcript.

## ALWAYS AHEAD HERE!

Yes, we're in the front of Spring and we're ahead of 'em all with newest goods, largest variety and lowest prices in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Trunks, Carpets, Matting, &c. Every department is filled with

## BRIGHT NEW GOODS,

Manufactured and bought for this Spring's trade, and we propose to sell better goods at lower prices this Spring than you can possibly find elsewhere. Do yourself the justice of inspecting our new Spring stock. No matter how high the plane of your desires, we can suit you. For square dealing, best goods, biggest assortment and latest styles, come and see us. Remember you are just as

## WELCOME AS "GENTLE SPRING"

whether you come to look or buy. Since our success last week in Clothing was so great we will continue for one week longer to give to every \$10 suit and over

## A BEAUTIFUL WATCH

and to every boy's knee-pants suit worth \$2.50 and upwards

## A COMPLETE BASE BALL OUTFIT.

consisting of a ball, bat, cap and belt.

## THE LOUISVILLE STORE

Main Street, Stanford,

M. SALINGER, MANAGER.

## Attention, Coal Burners.

I keep on hand a No. 1 quality of Illinois, Lehigh and Nuttall in my yard. Leave your orders at Vard and they will be attended to promptly. J. F. HUGGINS, Stanford, Ky.

## I. M. BRUCE,

## LIVERY, SALE AND FEED STABLE.

STANFORD, KY.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO COMMERCIAL travelers. Horses and mules bought and sold. Only first class harness and vehicles used in livery.

## FOR SALE!

Lot on Main Street in Stanford

Containing 1 1/2 acres

51 1-2 Acres of Land,

On Crab Orchard pike

Columbus Buggy, nearly new, and several Chairs—2 Rockers.

If the land is not sold it will be for rent. For further information apply to W. P. or E. C. Walton, Stanford.

## PUBLIC SALE!

On Thursday, April 10th, 1890.

On the above date I will, on the premises, offer for sale my stock, consisting of 15 head of feeding cattle, extra good ones, 5 milk cows, 1 calves, 1 pair of oxen, 1 hand, well-matched, bay horse mules, 4 year old combined gelding, 1 three year old gelding, 1 three year old saddle mare, 1 two year old saddle mare, 2 year old gelding, 1 yearling stallion, 25 pound shoats, 1 brood sow, 1 lean, 1 lean, 1 road cart, 1 Walter A Wood Self-Blower, 1 Wood Mowing Machine, household and kitchen furniture and farm implements. Also 500 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of Irish potatoes. I will offer my farm of

## 177 Acres for Rent

At the same time. There are 35 acres broken for corn, 20 for wheat and remainder in grass. Terms Cash. C. T. SANDIDGE, T. D. ENGLISH, Auctioneer.

## FOR SALE.

## Hotel and Livery Stable.

Desiring to run the Hotel business, I will sell privately my Hotel in Hot Springs, London county. It is roomy and in first class shape. Has a good cellar for beer. It will be a fine place for business, as the country is so much better than here. There is a large and splendidly built livery stable. He attached and the location is good for livery business. All outbuildings, including sheds, cribs and livery department in good repair. Anyone wishing to locate in a good place for business will do well to call in the next 10 days. Ample time to sell and, if one will get a bargain, good livery stable shop on premises and the best land in town.

Call on or address J. S. CARPENTER, Hot Springs, Ky.

P. S.—Will also sell 1/2 of a part of my livery rig and harness.

I will sell at public auction on

Friday, March 28th, 1890,

A lot of stock, consisting of 7 head of Horses, 1 mare, good styled roadster, 2 good family horses, one year old horse by Welchman, one year horse colt by same, 2 good brood mares; Livery outfit, including 1 good buggy, 1 new and 2 second hand, 1 horse, 1 harness, 1 spring wagon, 1 1/2 good milk cows and a few pigs and household and kitchen furniture.

D. S. CARPENTER, Hot Springsville

## PUBLIC SALE!

Having sold my farm to J. F. Cash, I will sell my personalty on the premises on

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, '90,

Consisting of Two stallions, 6 brood mares, 2 aged mules, 5 yearling mules, 2 weanling mule colts and 1 horse colt, 25 cattle, good milk cows, &c.

75 barrels of corn, 100 bushels of extra good wheat, 200 bushels of threshed wheat, about 1000 bushels of hay, 100 bushels of clover and 75 bushels of Irish potatoes.

All kinds of farming implements in abundance and 4 2-horse wagons, blacksmith and carpenter's tools, &c., &c. A full outfit for house-keeping including everything in the household and kitchen furniture line.

Terms.—All sums of \$10 and under, cash, over that amount a credit of 6 months with 5 per cent interest on balance negotiable and payable in Lincoln National Bank. W. C. CASH, McKenney, Ky.

## NEW GOODS!

We have the finest and most complete stock of

## Dress Goods, White Goods, Embroideries, &amp;c.,

Ever in Stanford. Call and examine and be convinced.

A Full Line of Thos. Emmerson's Sons Gents' fine Boots and Shoes.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Matting, Rugs, Lace Curtains, &c.

## SEVERANCE &amp; SON.

## SPRING CLOTHING.

## Our Goods are Now All In

And We Have

## AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits, Light and Dark Colors, Sacks and Frocks; also large line of Pants.

STAGG & McROBERTS.

## NEW FURNITURE STORE! MACK HUFFMAN, PROP.



Will keep constantly on hand a large and select line of Furniture and Undertaker's Goods. My prices will be as low as such goods can be bought in the cities. Give me a trial and you will be convinced that I sell lower than the lowest.

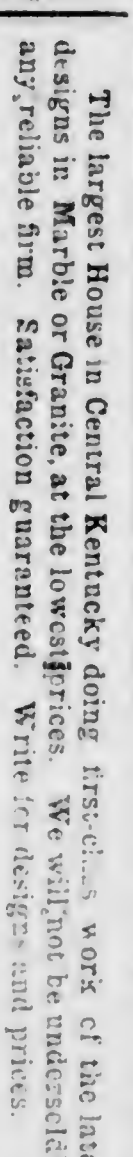
Already protests are being heard from many parts of the country against this unjust piece of high protection folly. In Maine, lobster canners, various dealers in New York, the can-makers and others of Baltimore and the western canners, in convention at Indianapolis, have expressed their opposition to the increase. In Baltimore a sort of indignation meeting has been held, at which the worst words were spoken against the greed of the Pennsylvania capitalists in whose interests the increase is to be made. That city vast quantities of tin plate are used for making cans for the oyster canners and fruit canners of Maryland, are being 1,600 factories in and around Baltimore alone. At the meeting in question it was urged that if this increased duty should become a law all the smaller manufacturers of cans would be shut out, and the business would fall

A suit against the Pittsburgh Glass Company, engaged in the manufacture of plate glass, has brought to light the fact that the concern paid 34.75 per cent. dividends last year. With even a phony that kind in its mouth the glass industry has not yet dropped its cry for more.

Many birds reach an age of from 12 to 25 years in the cage, but those flying at liberty in their native islands reach a

**Newspapers in the United Kingdom.**  
There are now, according to the new  
directory just issued, 2,234 new papers  
published in the United Kingdom, of  
which 87 are dailies.

read a paper four years before. It is inted, and he can penetrate the future such an extent as to learn that his death won't occur until the middle of 21 century. He didn't tell where he ed, but they all took it for granted.



**Well Drillers & Pump Adjusters,**  
**TANFORD, KY.**  
Wells drilled to order and Pumps furnished at  
factory prices.

## STILL VERY HUNGRY.

LIKE OLIVER TWIST THEY ARE ASKING FOR MORE.

The Insatiable Appetite of the Glass Works—They Are Thoroughly Prosperous, but They Do Not Cease to Beg. Enormous Duties Paid on Glass.

The window glass importers of New York, Boston and Philadelphia have recently held a meeting in Springfield, Mass., at which most of the firms represented made comparisons of their figures to show what the average duties on window glass have been during the past three years.

The figures of eight firms were compared, and the average duty was found to have been 105 per cent. One firm paid last year average duties of 116 per cent, and the lowest average was 104 per cent, the average for the year being 108.6 per cent.

Duties on some sizes of window glass, however, run for above these figures. One payment of 210 per cent, some time in 1888 can be seen on the books of a prominent New York firm.

The figures given at Springfield were estimated upon the cost of the packed glass on board ship at Antwerp. But the cost of freight, insurance, etc., is also a protection to the American manufacturer, and ought rightly to be added to the duties in making up the total protection. These additional charges would range the 105 per cent, average above given to from 115 to 125 per cent.

Is not this protection enough?

Our manufacturers say no, and so they have been before Mr. McKinley's committee to ask for still higher duties. To these men want the tariff. The window glass industry in this country is no longer an infant. It is 100 years old; but it still cries for pity. Our infant of a century in its "No. 10 shoes" tumbles up to the glass blower in Washington and asks for more aid and a bigger spoon.

The importers have not as yet been able to force the committee to ask for lower duties, for they remember that Mr. McKinley has already fathered one bill which treats importers as if they were enemies of the country, and of which The Boston Commercial Bulletin says that it is "differ for the good of the manufacturers than for the New York country."

The manufacturers offer their familiar plea that wages are higher with us than in Europe. It is their old story, and everybody has become so disgusted with comparing the price of daily wages here with the same in Belgium, and ignoring the fact that the only true basis for a comparison of wages is the percentage of labor cost in the total product. Let them make that comparison.

But what are their figures on wages? Two years ago Mr. P. L. Bodine, president of the American Window Glass Manufacturing association, who usually acts as chief spokesman of this industry before committees of congress, told the senate committee that the average wages of glass blowers in Belgium were \$50 to \$100 per month, and in the United States \$75 to \$150. He also told the committee that the Belgian laborers worked all the year round, but that the American season for glass making averaged less than eight months.

Let us make it eight months—and here is the result:

Twelve months in Belgium at \$100 \$1,200  
Eight months in the United States at \$150 1,200

And the difference is zero.

But it is a well known fact that the wages of glass workers in this country are kept at the highest possible point by the cast iron rules of the National Window Glass Workers' association, which regulates the number of apprentices to be allowed in each factory. Too many young men are not permitted to learn the trade, for Mr. James Campbell, the president of the association, knows that the supply of labor regulates wages. When he goes before Mr. McKinley's committee, however, he thinks that the tariff regulates wages, and accordingly he asks to have the duties increased.

Mr. Campbell's association keeps the number of apprentices so low that the working force of blowers actually does not meet the demand in rush seasons like the present, when glass is taken from the factories as fast as it is made. There have been complaints that some of the manufacturers were delayed in filling orders by reason of the inefficiency of untrained blowers put in for lack of experienced workmen.

This labor, too, is more than half foreign. The Glass Workers' association, although it caused the passage of the contract labor law, does not object to importing blowers on its own account when there is no unexpected demand which it cannot fill. The glass blowers who recently came here from Belgium to work in the Jeannette factory in Pennsylvania came through the instrumentality of that very association, coming by different routes and turning up mysteriously at their common destination.

It is claimed by these applicants for higher duties, by manufacturers and workmen alike, that importations of French window glass have greatly increased during the past seven years. There has been some increase, but the importations last year were 8,000,000 pounds less than in 1883. This is shown by the latest treasury reports.

But the industry in America has increased on all proportion to the enlarged importations. In 1878-80 we had only 616 tons in our factories; this season there are 1,298.

The window glass men are the last men who should ask for increased duties at this time. Prices have recently advanced 35 per cent, for French window glass. Furthermore, our glass industry is in a most flourishing condition. Prices have advanced, the factories are kept busy, and at the recent meeting of the Western Association of Window Glass Manufacturers at Pittsburgh it was a subject of congratulation that the best brands of American glass are now displacing foreign glass in the eastern markets. Why should these be still greater protection for these thriving infants? Are they not well fed?

## THE FARMERS, TOO

A Prohibitory Tariff for the Hop Growers. Our Large Exportations.

It is not to be wondered at that at a time when the tariff mania is attacking so many people of all conditions and occupations some of the farmers have caught the infection, too. The farmers, as is well known, have almost no "protection," and all the other protected classes prey upon the farmers as upon no other portion of our population. The farmers are so numerous and are so scattered over the land, have so little organization and so little means for getting their case heard by those in authority, that they get fleeced right and left, and are then told that it is all for their own good.

It is almost natural, therefore, that a limited number of farmers, pursuing a special form of industry like hop growing, should take advantage of their position to join in the universal clamor for high and higher "protection."

The hop growers of New York have petitioned congress to raise the duty on hops to 25 cents a pound. The duty now levied is 8 cents a pound, and this is equal, at present prices, to 40 per cent, ad valorem. The duty asked for would equal 125 per cent, ad valorem. Mr. De Lamo has accordingly introduced a bill to make the duty 20 cents a pound, equal to 100 per cent, ad valorem.

The hop merchants of New York city have presented a counter petition, in which they make out a strong case against the claims of the growers. According to the treasury reports we imported last year 5,587,000 pounds of hops, and we exported 10,038,000 pounds. As we are able to sell abroad twice as much hops as we buy, it is somewhat curious to see the reason for any increase.

The growers state that the hop industry is in a deplorable condition; their prices are lower than formerly; therefore congress must come to their relief. But the prices of wheat and corn are also much lower than formerly, and no amount of pretended protection can benefit the growers of those grains. Their simple product, which is simply enormous, goes to foreign markets, and prices are regulated there to conditions beyond the reach of the strong arm of congress. The same is true of hops—one-fourth of our total product is sent abroad and receives the price prevailing in non-American markets.

Our growers will doubtless get their prohibitory duty through congress. But they should remember that it is a matter of much greater importance to them to have a market abroad for ten million pounds of American hops than to exclude from the American markets five and one-half million pounds of the foreign article. Retaliation abroad may result; for there have already been expressions of dissatisfaction among growers in foreign countries that American hops were invading their home markets. If there should be retaliation, the American grower may know who will be hurt most.

But it is not a comical thing that the American grower should ask a prohibitory duty against the very foreigner whose markets he successfully invades?

Another Trust in Prospect.

It is reported by The New York Commercial Bulletin that the manufacturers of grain carpets are in a bad way, prices being very low and competition very keen, and that a combination scheme is on foot.

This will be another one of the numerous trusts which are intrinsically behind the tariff ladder. Carriers of the kind named pay a duty equivalent to nearly half their cost abroad.

Here, then, is a case where "protection has done its work"—its first work. Sharp competition has been developed and prices have gone down. Hence protection must now do its second work—it must give birth to a trust for the purpose of getting more protection in another form. The president of the carpet trust over-ruled recently that the great trust over which he presides was simply endeavoring to do for itself what congress had undertaken to do for it; in other words, to protect an industry by keeping prices up, and thus making goods dearer to the consumer.

But the protection of the carpet makers has had another effect. The high price of the wool they need has fostered the use of shoddy to an extent never before seen. The common coarse wool used in carpet making pays a duty of two and one-half cents a pound, thus adding about 25 per cent, to its cost. The senate bill of the last congress proposed to raise the duty to four cents a pound, or about 40 per cent, ad valorem. The present demands of the wool growers seem likely to result in an increase equally great, and perhaps greater, in the forthcoming tariff bill of Mr. McKinley's committee.

Where are these eminent Republicans in congress who have said that those industries which form themselves into trusts should have the tariff prop knocked from under them?

Let them speak out now.

England's Home.

England is one of the countries which are spoken of by high tariff delegates before congressional committees as "the poor and poverty-stricken nations of the earth."

But the commerce of England for the month of January reached a point never before attained by her, and was, consequently, greater than the commerce of any other nation at any time in the world's history.

The manufacturing industry of England is just now on such a boom that labor is reported to be actually scarce. The labor unions are not able to meet the demand for skilled laborers, and overtime is general in most of the larger establishments. The present year promises to be the most prosperous that England has ever had.

Will the protectionists then drop England from their familiar old "pauper labor" argument? Or will they change their tune and demand all the higher protection because the British laborer has full work and higher wages?

## An Incident at Trinity.

A curious incident occurred a few Sundays ago at old Trinity. The actors were two very well known and wealthy society ladies. It was at a morning service, and the church was crowded. During the early part of the service—the psalter and responses—they had maintained an attitude of rapt devotion, with profoundly solemn faces and bowed heads. The Te Deum was arranged to a long and unusually elaborate musical accompaniment, and these ladies had remained seated. The lines, "Let us never be confounded," were sung with a flourish and an operatic staccato which came to a sudden and pronounced close. The silence was heightened by the loud burst of harmony which had preceded: there was no gradual dying away, but a quick, petrifying stop. And in the solemn hush came the sound of a snarl, shrill, but painfully clear voice, and the words: "But, my dear, we fry ours in butter."

Dr. Dix raised his hand in a quick gesture of horror, an acolyte laughed aloud, the faces of the congregation variously expressed amusement, chagrin and anger, and amidst the commotion which ensued the very charming Mrs. — was borne, faint and sick, from the church.—New York Star.



She—Oh, see what a beautiful butter!

He—Yes, I will soon—



—He's here.

—He's gone back.

Got it down to a fine point.

Jones—No new office for—Bob, take this letter to Mr. Smith. It isn't in, I have it in his office, where it will attract his attention as soon as he comes back. It is very important.

Jones (fifteen minutes later)—Bob, did you deliver that letter to Mr. Smith?

Bob—Now, I wasn't in at anybody else was in der office.

Jones—Well, what did you do with it?

Bob—You told me to put it where he'd notice it first thing he comes in, so I stuck a pin through it and laid it on his chair, so's to attract his attention.—Racket.

Humor Nature.

Anecdote—Whatever made you tell Uncle Harpagon you're making \$5,000 a year, when with all your hard work and all your economy you can scarcely make both ends meet?

Edwin—My love, he's worth half a million, and if he thinks we don't want it he'll very likely leave it all to us.—New York Telegram.

Wouldn't Be a Thirteenth.

Trump—Could ye give me a square meal?

Generous Citizen—Certainly, poor man. Come right in. There are twelve of us now at the table, and one vacant plate. This is Thanksgiving, and—

Trump—No, much obliged to yer, I'm starvin', but I ain't no fool.—National Weekly.

The Adjective Was Good.

Bott—I look y'r advice, and let that fellow the first time he tried to impose on me.

Merritt—That was right.

Bott—But he nearly murdered me.

Merritt—Pshaw! You didn't hit him hard enough.—Drake's Magazine.

Superabundance of Moisture.

"What in nature contains more moisture than a woman with Saratoga waves and a waterfall on her head, springs in her shirt, a creek in her back and a cataract in her eye?"

"A woman with a notion in her head, of course."—Chicago Lyce.

A Free Show.

Tommy—What do you charge to go to your show, Mr. Kaller?

Kaller—My show? I don't understand you.

Tommy—Why, the show you made of yourself. That's what sister Fanny said.—Yankee Blade.

Tommy's Promote.

Bob—My dad's a squire, and gets his name in the paper every day.

Tom (contemptuously)—That's nothing. My dad took Jinks' liver pills, and got his picture in the papers.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

A Slight Difference.

The Rev. Mr. Princes—So you last year, by saving the life of a fellow being? You are a hero.

Vagabond—No, sir, I was a champion.—Pittsburg Town Talk.

No Goods Damaged.

Shoe Factory Foreman (in thunder tones)—What's the matter there? Did you sit that leather wrong?

Operative (dumbly)—No, I only cut off my fingers.—New York Weekly.

And He, Too.

An obese friend remarks that L is the most full letter—it always is well.—Mr. Weekly.

Not a Foreigner.

A pair of slender, tapering hands. A delicate countenance, full of grace. No iron fenders, for none scold. But I told womanhood.

And yet I fear that though my fair's in all their virtues classed, She's full of trifles, and I swear, This water of mine is—Jeweler's Review.

## HUMOR

BROKEN RIBS WERE EXTRA.

An Incident of Life in a Canadian Lumber Camp.

When a man gets sick or meets with an accident in a Canadian lumber camp he neither expects nor receives anything like good nursing. If he is patient, the men will do what they can; but if he shows a disposition to whine, he is not considered worth any extra trouble. At Camp B two or three winters ago a man named Peters was hurt by a falling tree—badly hurt. The camp was forty miles from a town or doctor, the snow three feet deep, and all they could do was to rub the man with whiskey and put him in his bunk. While no bones were broken, it seemed certain that he was internally injured, and that he could not live beyond a day or two. Business was driving, and there were no men to spare, and after Peters had been rubbed down the boss said:

"Now, Peters, you understand how it is; you'll probably die."

"Probably die within twenty-four hours."

"Yes."

"And so, you see, anything extra will be a dead loss to me."

"Yes, but in case I die you'll have my money, won't you?"

"The money? Well, I'll give you a good square grave."

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## THE GENTLE SEX.

Mrs. Bessie Green, of Brooklyn, has endowed over 100 churches and established fifty schools.

Ellen Isabella Tupper, daughter of Martin E. Tupper, has been put on the civil list by the English government for a pension of \$375 a year.

The daughter of Maj. Serpa Pinto, the Portuguese hero name, recently bought a box of pins in a shop at Lisbon. When she opened the box she discovered that they were English. She returned them at once to the shopkeeper.

Mrs. Caroline Donovan, who has given \$100,000 to Johns Hopkins university and made many other important public bequests, was such an admirer of Ben. K. Lee that at the time of his death she was just on the point of giving him \$100,000.

Mme. de Mandenon, wife of a Brazilian member of the Pan-American delegation, talks politics, as well as weather, in the best of English. She is pronounced by strangers "a perfect type of Spanish beauty." Both her beauty and her English are indigenous, however, as she was born in Maine, of generations of Yankee ancestors.

Mrs. Clara McDiarmid, president of the Arkansas Equal Suffrage association, is a granddaughter of the venerable preacher, Mrs. Lydia Sexton, who was ordained in 1851 in the United Brethren denomination, and who was probably the first woman ordained as a minister in the United States. Mrs. Sexton is still vigorous, and preaches almost every evening.

At a recent sale of Rosa Bonheur's pictures, when one of her best works was set up for vendue, somebody made the cry "The picture is not by Rosa Bonheur!" The auctioneer repeated the question. "No," cried the stranger, "I shall not see the picture in my collection, for the painting is a forgery. I am Rosa Bonheur, and I surely know my own work."

## ITEMS OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

At a recent meeting of the Photographic Society of Japan, a native member showed the members a camera for taking 35x35 inch pictures. The tripod was a giant, reaching the roof of the hall. It was intended for use in photographing interiors.

In the London invoice sheet photographs are listed as evidence of identity. In the Scotch courts, however, they are not accepted. Since the art of photography has been carried to such perfection there seems to be a want of confidence in portraits as evidence.

The Japanese are enthusiastic over photography. The number of public instruction in Japan has increased that at the next term photography will be taught in most superior schools, notably at the Archaeological institute, at the Foresters' institute and in the military academies.

In regard to the rendering visible objects that cannot be seen by the eye, let the reader take an old photograph which has lain for some years between painted pictures and attempt to copy it by photography. It will be found that the printing has made an invisible impression on the photograph, and the copy will bring this out clearly.

## INDIA'S ODD MARRIAGE LAWS.

The payment at the ceremony, when the bridegroom touches with his finger his bride-in-law's dress, must not go beyond two rupees.

The number of dinner parties given by the bride's family is not to be more than five, and the number of guests at each not more than twenty-five.

The dowry, or present given at betrothal by the bride's father to the bridegroom's father, is not to exceed one rupee and seven annas and betel nuts.

The value of the cocoanuts distributed at the marriage procession is not to be short of ten rupees, and the same limit is fixed on the value of the masha, or present by the bride's maternal relation.

The marriage party going to the bride's village are not to spend more than thirty rupees, and when the bridegroom is invited to a social evening at his father-in-law's house he is not to be paid more than two rupees, nor to take with him more than five men.

## CLASSIFICATION OF ROSES.

The gloria rose—for the religious.

The moss rose—for married ladies.

The pink rose—for young matrons.

The damask rose—for masked balls.

The wild rose—for men about town.

The golden yellow rose—for the rich.

The Marshal Niel rose—for soldiers.

The Jacquemont rose—for gentlemen.

The rose of Sharon—for heirs to an estate.

The dog rose—for dudes. The blush rose—for brides.

The tree rose—for scolds. The tea rose—for old maids.

The prairie rose—for gossips. The hedge rose—for the poor.

The cabbage rose—for tailors. The Banksia rose—for bankers.

The button rose—for bachelors. The white rose for young ladies.

The Martha Washington rose—for presidents.—Mail and Express.

## GASTRONOMICAL TIDBITS.

The Chinese eat the chrysalis of silk worms.

The French say that the sweets are the ladies' choice.

Large scallops, split and broiled, make a delicious dish.

England is the native place of the pungent horseradish.

Olives are raised in California are worth as much as \$1.00 per acre.

"Shoeblackening Cafe" is a sign that greets the eye in Philadelphia.

In some parts of Brazil yellow ants with rosin sauce are considered a delicacy.—Hotel Mail.

## SELECTIONS

A LOVING COUPLE'S CLEVER SCHEME

The Undesired and Go-must-Go Man.

The guests who gathered at the Presbyterian church in Brockton, Me., to see William Mason and Miss Delia McIntyre made man and wife were treated to a surprise that has set the town of village gossip wagging in most persistent manner. Mason's best man was Edwin Sedgewick, a well-to-do young farmer, and the maid of honor was Miss Mildred Turner, the prettiest girl in the county and a daughter of Samuel Turner, a rich stock raiser of Craig.

Sedgewick and Miss Turner had been keeping company for some time, but it was known that old man Turner had promised his daughter in marriage to a young lawyer of Craig, whose prospects for political preferment are said to be flattering. Miss Turner, it was also known, heartily detested this young lawyer, but in compliance with her father's wishes she had promised to become his bride. The date for their wedding had been set, and, in consideration of this fact, old man Turner agreed to allow his daughter to play bridesmaid to Sedgewick's groomsmen at the wedding of their mutual friends, William Mason and Miss McIntyre.

The Mason-McIntyre ceremony was duly performed by Rev. Alexander Campbell, and while the guests were awaiting the exit of the bride party the surprise was sprung upon them. The clergyman had barely spoken the words which made Delia McIntyre Mrs. Mason, when Sedgewick and Miss Mildred advanced to the altar. The young man whispered a few words to the minister, in the same time handing him a marriage license. There was a brief stop in front, but before any one realized what was going on and before the clergyman could utter a word, Edwin and Mildred were kneeling in prayer, and the young lawyer, with a paternalistic expression, was presiding at the altar. But the ceremony was not to be interrupted by the proceeding, for it is never assumed to him to rise in his might and forbid the bride in the dramatic style and it was too late. Otherwise he did not arrive until the marriage ceremonies were over.

Old Mr. Turner has declared that he will never recognize his daughter again, but she says she feels sure in her forgiveness in time. Sedgewick had planned an elopement to Kansas, on an acquaintance with Mason and Miss McIntyre the plan which they so successfully carried out was decided on instead.—New York World.

A Peculiar Disease.

Joseph Steele, 65 years of age, died at the City hospital in Baltimore recently of a peculiar disease, from which he had suffered for about six weeks. The primary cause of death, as stated in the certificate, was an obstruction to the superior vena cava and the secondary failure of respiration. The superior vena cava is the vein by which the blood from the upper extremities is returned to the heart, and in consequence of its obstruction, which might have been caused by an enlarged gland pressing upon it, the upper portion of the man's body was enormously swollen.

While his arms and chest were those of a giant, his legs were shrunken and as small as those of a dwarf. It was impossible for him to lie down, and he would often sleep while standing up. He could sleep in this manner only for a short time, when he would lose his balance and fall to the floor. The doctors at the Johns Hopkins hospital and the City hospital failed to make a diagnosis of the case, and they were not permitted to make a post-mortem examination. Steele was a Pennsylvanian and was in Baltimore about two years. He was a mobster by trade, but for some time previous to his illness was employed as a conductor by one of the street car companies.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

## Discolored Dog Owners.

Many of the judges of the recent dog show have been inundated with letters since the great exhibition closed. These communications are nearly all in terms of commendation, and some



